ADDRESS

OF THE

DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

11th OCTOBER 1913.

PART II.

Introduction.

I have referred in Part I of the Address to the working of the principal departments of the State and to the important measures which have received attention during the past year, or which are under consideration at the present time. Matters of lesser importance which are not specifically dealt with in Part I, will be referred to here.

Legislation.

2. The Legislative Council held one meeting during the year. Eleven Bills were considered, including six which were pending from the previous year. Two of these were passed into law. A Bill further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899, which, under Section 12 of the Legislative Council Regulation, is excluded from the scope of the Legislative Council, was passed by Government. The remaining nine Bills were before the Legislative Council in various stages of progress. The following Bills were passed into law :—

(1) The Mysore Emigration Bill,

(2) The Bill further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, and

(3) The Partition Bill.

3. A Bill to further amend the Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902, so as to enable the Government to levy a cess not exceeding half an anna in the rupee on all items of revenue on which local cess is levied, to be utilized solely for the construction of tramways and railroads, is now under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

4. Rules and notifications under enactments in force were issued on a variety of subjects connected with the Government Savings Bank Act, the Opium Act, the Civil Courts Regulation, the Land Revenue Code, the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, the Mysore Arms Regulation, and several other Regulations.

Account Department.

5. The publication of a new general Treasury Manual and the revised edition of the Taluk Treasury Manual have led to some improvement in the working of the treasuries in the State. To enhance the utility of the Taluk Treasury Manual, a Kannada edition of the same was prepared during the year. A Public Works Manual has been prepared as a supplement to the Government India Code. The manual is in the press and is expected to be ready for issue early.

6. During the year, Capital and Revenue accounts for the Marikanave Project and for Government buildings, let or available for rent, were compiled and issued on the lines on which such accounts are maintained in British India. An attempt is being made to draw up similar accounts for the Public Works Workshop at Bangalore.

7. The scheme sanctioned by Government last year for affording facility to the public in purchasing and selling Mysore Government Securities through the Comptroller is working satisfactorily. Several transactions have in this manner been effected since the scheme came into operation.

The Civil Veterinary Department.

8. The number of cases treated in the eight Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries rose from 53,919 during the previous year to 65,836 during the year under review. Modern methods of treatment of cattle diseases are becoming popular and the demand for preventive inoculation has been increasing. During the year 2,579 head of cattle were inoculated against various contagious diseases, such as blackquarter, anthrax and rinderpest.

Cattle Shows and Exhibitions.

9. Cattle shows and exhibitions were held in 19 places and ryots and other non-official gentlemen took much interest in the carrying out of these functions and contributed towards their cost. The show at Channagiri is reported to have been financed purely by private subscriptions. The agricultural population are beginning to understand the utility of these shows and it is reported that the quality of cattle exhibited in them is improving every year. Lectures are usually given by officers of the Veterinary and Health Departments and demonstrations are arranged by officers of the Agricultural Department in

connection with these shows and it is satisfactory to note that this mode of popular instruction is gaining favour.

Forests.

10. Twelve blocks with an area of nearly 54 square miles were notified as State Forests under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation and 17 blocks with an aggregate area of 70¾ square miles were notified as "Reserved lands" under Section 4. About 382 miles of forest demarcation lines were newly cut, and about 1,914 square miles were successfully protected, out of 2,018 square miles attempted. About 6,700 acres of new area were stocked with teak, sandal and other indigenous plants and 31,452 acres were dibbled over with sandal seeds mostly, and teak in some places. About 366,778 cubic feet of timber were disposed of by departmental agency in depôts, and about 315,980 cubic feet were sold from the forests on licenses, the aggregate revenue realised being Rs. 5,20,543.

11. Depredations of standing crops by wild elephants having become somewhat frequent in the Shimoga District, Khedda operations were undertaken there on a small scale and successfully conducted by the local Forest Officer, under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr K. Srinivasa Rao. Eighteen elephants were captured and sold for Rs. 27,575, the amount expended on the operations having been Rs. 15,277.

Stamps.

12. The revenue from Stamps has steadily risen from Rs. 8,16,000 in 1909-10 to Rs. 9,41,400, during the year under review.

Registration.

13. The number of documents registered during the year was 96,924 against 94,193 in 1911-12, showing an increase of 2,731. The income for the year, however, amounted to Rs. 1,82,534 against 1,85,946 in the previous year showing a slight fall of Rs. 3,412 which was chiefly due to the reduction sanctioned from January last in fees charged for the registration of documents relating to immovable property.

Joint-Stock Companies.

14. Three new companies were registered during the year and four were wound up, the total number working at the close of the year being 77 or one less than the number at the end of the previous year.

Survey.

15. During the year four inam villages comprising 873 fields with an area of 3,504 acres were surveyed and eight villages containing 1,225 fields measuring 4,030 acres classed. Re-survey operations were completed in 608 villages in all, consisting of 248 villages in the Hassan Taluk as it stood at the original settlement, 352 villages

of the late Kadaba Taluk (present Gubbi Taluk), one village in the Kunigal Taluk and seven villages of the Magadi Taluk. The total area re-surveyed was 432,658 acres or 676·03 square miles.

16. Revised rates of assessment were announced in the Shimoga Taluk, where the average dry rate was increased by 14·2 per cent, and the wet rate by 6 per cent, while the garden rate was reduced by 30·8 per cent. On the whole, the revision of the settlement resulted in a moderate increase of revenue on occupied lands of about 8 per cent. The new rates were received by the ryots without complaint. Proposals for the revision settlement of the late Koratagere Taluk and the Nagar Taluk were submitted to Government during the year. The revision settlement of the late Koratagere Taluk has since been sanctioned and the revised rates of assessment will be announced in the next cold weather. The proposals relating to the Nagar Taluk are under the consideration of Government.

Police.

17. The sanctioned strength of the regular Police Force was 837 officers and 5,181 men as against 831 officers and 5,049 men in the year previous. The increase is due to the augmentation of the Kolar Gold Fields Police Force and to the temporary staff of the Criminal Intelligence Department being made permanent. A temporary staff of 2 Inspectors, 1 Jamadar, 1 Duffedar and 4 constables was also sanctioned during the year for special duty at Mugur, in the T.-Narsipur Taluk, to preserve peace and order in that locality owing to the occurrence of certain serious riots at Kannegal in Chamrajnagar Taluk committed by the inhabitants of the village. The cost of Police Administration, including equipment and clothing was approximately Rs. 9,27,670 against Rs. 9,12,840 in the preceding year, the increase being chiefly due to the additional establishments entertained.

Medical.

18. Two new dispensaries were opened and the dispensary at Marikanave was closed during the year, so that there were 153 hospitals and dispensaries at the close of the year. The number of patients treated in them was 1,438,947 against 1,367,543, showing an increase of over 71,000. The Special Hospitals of the State, viz., the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, the Maternity Hospitals the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital continued to do good work. The last-named hospital, which is equipped with the most up-to-date appliances, was opened by His Highness the Maharaja in

January last and is doing excellent work, over eleven thousand persons having been treated there during the year.

19. Fever and plague prevailed to a less extent than in the previous year but the mortality under cholera and small-pox was higher. The total number of deaths from all causes recorded was less, the ratio per mille of population having been 18·05 as against 20·24. The number of births was also smaller, the ratio being 18·52 against 19·65 in the previous year. **Public Health Departmen**

20. The total number of vaccinations performed in the State during the year was 93,039 as against 80,443 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 12,596 cases. On certain complaints brought to the notice of Government through the public press and other channels about the bad effects of vaccination, a careful enquiry into the several cases reported was made; but the allegations were not substantiated and in none of the cases were the untoward results complained of proved to be due to either the impurity of the lymph or other preventible causes.

21. From the special grants of the year, 141 new primary schools were started in the different districts of the State, of which 132 were in rural areas and 9 in taluk stations. A central Boarding School in Mysore for the benefit of the Panchama boys of the State has been started and is availed of by many Panchama boys who are given free boarding and lodging in the Home attached to the school. The boys will be given the benefit of general education combined with elementary agricultural and industrial education. This important step augurs well for the advancement of a community which now occupies the lowest rank of social life. A scheme for the revision of the scales of pay of teachers in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools is under the consideration of Government. Suitable sites were selected for Village School buildings and handed over to the Public Works Department for the construction of school houses according to type designs approved by Government. It was originally intended to construct 105 new buildings, but as suitable sites were not readily available in some villages, it was ultimately arranged to construct 76 buildings and the necessary plans and estimates are before the Public Works Department for execution. **Education.**

22. The number of industrial and weaving schools increased from 22 to 23, but their attendance fell slightly from 1,256 to 1,178. All the Government and aided

institutions did satisfactory work during the year and the unaided schools are also reported to have shown a fair amount of progress.

Female Education.

23. Female education is making slow but steady progress. The number of public institutions for girls increased from 305 to 360, of which one was an English College, one an Oriental College and two were English High Schools. Altogether 7 girls passed the Matriculation or the School-Leaving Certificate Examination, 60 the Lower Secondary Examination in English and Kannada, 19 the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Upper and Lower Secondary grades and 11 the examination for proficiency in sewing.

24. Among other matters of importance in the Educational Department may be mentioned the sanction accorded to an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 for the preparation and supply of suitable text-books in the manner best calculated to stimulate the production of such books, the institution of two special scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 each to enable Mysore students to study Logic, Psychology and Ethics of the B.A. Degree Pass Course in any Indian University, as no provision exists at present for teaching the subjects in any of the State Colleges, the consideration of a scheme of reorganization of the grades of the tutorial and inspection branches and the holding of the first Public Examination under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme.

Industries and Commerce.

25. The following is a brief account of the work done under the different heads in this department.

Hand-loom Weaving:—

With a view to popularise the use of fly-shuttle looms throughout the State and to introduce jacquard machines for ornamental weaving, a workshop has been opened in Bangalore which is run on commercial lines as far as possible. Only persons who have already acquired a knowledge of handloom weaving are admitted to the workshop, the object being to improve the condition of the existing weavers rather than to introduce further competition in a trade which already suffers severely from the competition of imported piece-goods. A consignment of wool from Europe was obtained in June last suitable for weaving woollen shawls of a kind which, it is thought, will be largely in demand in the State. Indian wool is not suitable for the manufacture of these shawls, and the wool itself will always have to be imported; but it is hoped that ultimately we may be able to import grey

yarn, dye it locally, and weave into shawls. So far as can be judged at present, this new development is likely to prove a success; and it is hoped that in course of time it will give employment to many hundreds of hand-loom weavers. In regard to the general introduction of the fly shuttle slay for plain weaving, considerable progress has been made, and a large number of them are in use in Hole-Narsipur. A special weaver has been at work for a short time in Komarahalli, and it is contemplated to send another man to Kankanhalli. There is every reason to hope that, in a year or two, fly shuttle looms for plain weaving will be as common in the Mysore State as they are in the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency, where, it is reported, they have been almost universally adopted with extremely satisfactory results.

Sugar-cane.—In October last, Government placed at the disposal of the Special Adviser, a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the purpose of establishing three sugar-cane crushing plants to demonstrate the advantages of using power in place of cattle labour. Three places were selected, one at Saggare under the Mavattur tank, one at Malikattammanagudi under the Kunigal tank and a third at Haravu, where there is a large area of land irrigated by the Cauvery channels. At Saggare during the three months that sugar-cane was delivered at the mill, 5,665 maunds of jaggery were manufactured. At the end of June, the plant was shut down as all the cane in the locality had been crushed. At Kunigal and Haravu at the outset there was great difficulty owing to the fact that the raiyats brought to the mill over-ripe, diseased, and inferior cane, and the initial attempts to make it into jaggery failed. These difficulties retarded progress very considerably and till the end of June only 2,644 maunds of jaggery were made at Kunigal and 1,295 at Haravu.

Silk reeling.—Measured by the value of its outturn, sericulture is, next to agriculture, the most important industry carried on in the State. But during the past two or three years, it has been declining rapidly, owing to the spread of disease amongst the worms. The question of introducing remedial measures was discussed by both the Agricultural and the Industries and Commerce Committees of the Economic Conference and it was finally decided that the Agricultural Committee should deal with the problems of rearing, whilst the Industries and Commerce Committee and the Department of Industries and Commerce should deal with the improvements

in the methods of reeling and converting the raw silk into a marketable commodity. With the assistance of the Manager of the Tata Silk farm at Bangalore, now controlled by the Salvation Army, preliminary experiments have been conducted to ascertain whether improvements could be profitably introduced into the reeling of silk for the local market. A considerable quantity of cocoons was purchased at different times in Channapatna some of which was reeled locally, and the balance sent to the Silk Farm, where the reeling was done on the system introduced by the Japanese experts imported by the late Mr. J. N. Tata. Sanction has been accorded to the establishment of a silk filature in Channapatna and the reeling machinery is now being constructed in the Industrial School in that place.

Wood-turning.—At Channapatna there are a number of skilled wood-turners who work with very primitive appliances, and the trade is mostly controlled by a local Co-operative Society. In order to demonstrate the use of improved lathes to the members of this society, a small oil-engine and 24 lathes were set up at a cost of Rs. 4,C00, in the Channapatna Industrial School. The machinery started working at the beginning of April and the results are being carefully watched.

Passing on to the assistance rendered by the department to private individuals carrying on industrial work at their own expense (which, I may observe by the way, is one of the most important branches of the work of the Industries and Commerce Department), three engines and pumps for purposes of irrigation were under erection during the year under supervision of the officers of the department. Two of these were helped with takavi loans by Government while the third was financed entirely from private funds. The last-mentioned enterprise, *viz.*, the installation at Harihar has, as you are probably aware, since been successfully launched and it may be confidently expected to be the forerunner of many similar enterprises. The department has assisted in the installation of two rice-hulling plants, two saw-mills and one coffee-roasting factory, and it is hoped that activities in this direction will grow largely and that full advantage will be taken of the expert assistance and guidance thus placed by Government at the disposal of the public.

General industrial enquiries.—The Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce constitutes in itself

a bureau of industrial information and all private enquiries are attended to. So far, most of them have been of a very elementary character and no difficulty has been experienced in dealing with them. Later on, as complex questions come up for investigation and solution, arrangements will be made to obtain expert advice outside the department whenever it is necessary. It may also be added in this connection, that this work is intimately connected with the work of the Industries and Commerce Committee of the Economic Conference and the results of enquiries are published in bulletins issued by the Economic Conference. The department itself is at present considering the question of wood-distillation and the manufacture of edible products from vegetable oils. Necessary inquiries are in progress and the department hopes to submit ere long definite proposals for practical action.

Agricultural Department.

26. Much attention continues to be paid to the demonstration of improved agricultural methods and the introduction of improved agricultural implements. The work on the Hebbal farm was continued with regard to ragi, paddy, sugar-cane and cottons and interesting results were recorded. The system of green manuring for paddy and sugar-cane, which was commenced about two years ago in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts, is beginning to have effect. During the first two years, green manure seed was supplied free of charge, but in the spring of 1913, the seed was offered for sale and readily purchased by the people. The extent of land treated with green manure during the year was about six times that in the previous season. Single seedling transplantation of paddy was demonstrated along with green manuring in the western parts of the State and the results have been highly satisfactory. About 100 ryots are said to have taken up the practice on their own account. Broach cotton, the seed of which was distributed last year, proved a success. It gave a better yield and at the same time fetched a higher price by about 12 annas a maund than *Sannhatti*. Cambodia cotton did not do well, on the whole, on unirrigated soils but was generally successful on irrigable land. The introduction of these new varieties even on the small scale that was possible during the year, is believed to have led to an increase of from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 in the value of the cotton crop. During the present season, between sixteen and seventeen thousand lbs. of first-class seed of these cottons have been distributed, or over three times as much as last season.

Much of this has been sold in areas untouched last year. In addition, a good deal of seed of both Broach and Cambodia has been sold by the brokers at Davangere, while many ryots have preserved seed from their crop last year. On the whole, about 3,000 acres have been sown with these two varieties of cotton this season which, in a normal year, should represent an increase of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 in the value of the cotton crop next harvest. Attention is being given to the introduction of improved agricultural implements. During the year over 200 ploughs, 400 shares and points and 30 other implements of various types, including harrows, cultivators and fodder-cutters were sold. A beginning has been made in stocking ploughs in Taluk Offices, and District Associations are also making purchases of ploughs for purposes of demonstration and sale.

Mycology and Entomology.

27. The work in connection with the suppression of Koleroga is progressing steadily and the actual combative work is being gradually handed over to the garden owners. Over seventy sprayers have been sold during the last two years. During the present season, commencing with the first of June last, material sufficient to treat approximately 150 acres has been sold to private owners. In addition, demonstration of spraying has been made in 56 gardens, chiefly those where such work had not previously been done. The demonstrations now extend over six taluks; *viz.*, Shikarpur Sorab, Sagar, Nagar, Thirthahalli and Koppa. In this connection it may be noted that the Bombay and the Madras Departments of Agriculture are now carrying out combative measures in North Canara and South Canara, respectively, along the lines worked out here.

28. The two serious grasshopper pests, the Rice Grasshopper and the Jola Grasshopper, were much less serious than in the previous year. Handpicking of moths was demonstrated at Kachegatte near Banavar over 114 acres, and demonstrations of the life history of the insect were given in all the villages of the neighbourhood and wherever possible also in the schools. Ploughing operations to control the pest could not be carried out as cholera broke out in the village where it has been planned to carry them out. The serious pest of green bug on coffee has lately appeared in Mysore. A short tour was made by the Assistant Entomologist to ascertain the severity of the attack. An illustrated Kannada circular has been published and distributed in the coffee-growing districts and plans for a thorough campaign against the

pest are being arranged. Work will be commenced as soon as the monsoon subsides.

Co-operative Societies.

29. To emphasise the co-operative character of Central Banks, two co-operative Unions were started during the year, one at Hassan and the other at Tumkur. These Unions consist of about ten societies which have banded together to form a federal Union undertaking and organizing supervisory and financial functions. The Unions are still in an infant stage and have not seriously commenced work.

30. As in the previous year, a Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore in October last and was attended by about 350 delegates. His Highness the Yuvaraja opened the Conference and its deliberations were conducted under the presidency of Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, First Councillor. This provincial Conference owed its initiative to the efforts of the Registrar, but Conferences organized on similar lines by members of Co-operative Societies and confined to the societies in the districts concerned, were held during the year at Hassan, Chennagiri, Yedarur (in the Kolar District) and Tumkur.

31. A Kannada monthly publication, called the Mysore Co-operative Bulletin, is being published under official patronage and supervision from January last.

Agricultural Banks.

32. The policy now adopted for some years with respect to Agricultural Banks was continued during the year under review. Banks which showed no signs of activity were wound up and, wherever conditions were favourable, Co-operative Societies were formed so as to provide credit facilities to the members of the defunct Agricultural Banks. It was mentioned in the Address of last year that 18 Co-operative Societies had been formed in localities where Agricultural Banks had previously been in existence. During the past year, five such societies were started, four in the Shimoga District and one in the Bangalore District. Many of the members of the defunct Agricultural Banks are now members of these co-operative institutions to which they have contributed small sums as share capital and from which they have borrowed for their requirements.

Public Works.

33. In connection with the Marikanave project in the Chitaldrug District, the details of the *Block System* of irrigation under the canals were revised and completed so that the system might be brought into force from the 1st July 1913. The change from the old system to the

new is being gradually effected. The colonization of the canal area and the improvement of the means of communication therein is also engaging the attention of Government. Arrangements were in progress to shift some of the unhealthy villages in the canal area to better sites. The actual area irrigated during the year was 3,904 acres against 10,644 acres in holding. The gross value of the crops grown is estimated at about 4 lakhs of rupees. The gross revenue realised was Rs. 50,330.

34. Among the large irrigation works undertaken during the year, were the construction of a new tank across the Maralwady stream at Mavattur in the Kankanhalli Taluk of the Bangalore District and of a feeder from the Nagannana Anikat to the tanks in the Tarikere valley in the Kadur District. Of those started during the previous year, the principal works in progress were the construction of a new tank across the Vadly stream near Hairegai in the Mysore District, the extension and the improvement of the Sri Ramadevaru South Channel in the Hassan District and the restoration of the Bolappanahalli tank in the Closepet Sub-Taluk and Mellur tank in the Hunsur Taluk.

35. The repairs to the breach in the Madhavamantri Anikat on the river Cauvery which had sustained serious damage during the heavy rains of August 1912, were also in progress, but owing to sudden and unexpected floods in the river in May 1913, the anikat which is constructed of rough stone boulders closely packed together was again partially damaged. It is hoped that there will be no serious difficulty in passing down the usual irrigation supply this season. This anikat has been causing frequent trouble and the question of replacing it by one of solid masonry is under consideration. About a lakh of rupees was spent during the year on the restoration of the minor tanks in the State.

36. *Civil Buildings.*—The principal civil buildings in progress during the year were the new Palace and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, the Central College Chemical Laboratory, the new High School and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital at Bangalore, the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet, and the new Sandal Koti at Shimoga.

37. *Communications.*—Under communications, the construction and improvement of certain malnad and forest roads in the Shimoga, Hassan and Mysore Districts were in progress; also the construction of large bridges

across the river Tungabhadra at Honnali in the Shimoga District and across the Bhrugu on the Hunsur-Begur road in the Mysore District.

38. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Among the miscellaneous public improvements in progress may be mentioned the construction of certain roads and drains in the different extensions of the Bangalore City and a Jewell Filter and a subsidiary pumping plant which were in course of erection during the year for improving the water supply to the Mysore City. Investigations and surveys for the drainage of the Hole-Narsipur and Nanjangud towns were completed.

39. *Electrical Works.*—To minimise interruptions in service caused by lightning, the high tension transmission circuits for Bangalore service were provided with overhead supports and ground wires for a length of about 30 miles and ground wire supports were also erected for an additional length of about 15 miles. The number of interior lighting installations in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Civil and Military Station at the close of the year were respectively, 421, 204 and 499, or a total of 1,124 as against 337, 143 and 367 or a total of 847 at the close of the previous year, showing an increase of 32·8 per cent in the number of consumers. Arrangements are being made for supplying electric power at cheap rates for small household appliances and industrial concerns.

Geology and Mining.

40. Mining operations were in progress on 16 mining and prospecting blocks as against 15 during the previous year.

Gold.

41. The number of mines producing gold, remains the same as before, viz., five, all being situated on the Kolar Gold Field. The satisfactory position of these mines was on the whole well maintained. Champion Reef and Ooregum have both shown distinct signs of improvement and afford further illustrations of the wonderful recuperative power of the mines of the Kolar Gold Field. In other parts of the State work has been in progress at the Siddarhalli Block, Shimoga District and the Nandi Hosahalli Block, Kadur District; and towards the close of the year work was re-started at the Woolgiri Mine in the Mysore District.

Magnesite.

42. Some interest was taken in the magnesite deposits of the Mysore District owing to certain proposals which were put forward in connection with the manufacture of the magnesite cements. But before these

proposals could be matured into effect, applications were received from the Tata Iron and Steel Company for licenses to work the deposits for the production of refractory materials for the iron and steel industry. Five blocks were selected and licenses were granted to the Company and preliminary operations have been started.

Iron Ore.

43. The valuable deposits of iron ore on the Bababudan Hills which were discovered and reported upon departmentally a few years ago have now attracted some attention and six prospecting licenses and one exploring license have been granted in this area for the purpose of examining the areas on a commercial basis. Practically no work has been done at present owing to the advent of the monsoon shortly after the issue of the licenses, but it is expected to be taken up vigorously during the ensuing dry season.

44. 27,088 persons were employed in the mining industry and there were 66 fatal accidents involving the death of 90 persons, the rate of mortality being 3·32 per 1,000 persons employed, which is the same as during the previous year. Air blasts in the Kolar mines accounted for 11 fatal accidents involving the loss of 29 lives. For a number of years past these air blasts have engaged the most serious attention of the Mining Department and of the Managers and Superintendents of the Mining Companies, and unremitting efforts, involving a large expenditure of time and money, have been made to investigate and comprehend their nature and devise methods of work which will help to guard the workers against their effects. How far these efforts have or have not been successful is still a matter of conjecture, as changes in methods of work and the precautionary measures which are adopted most probably require a considerable period in which to make themselves felt and to permit of sound deductions as to their utility or otherwise. In the opinion of those competent to judge who have studied these phenomena and who have to work amongst them, there is no justification for either panic or despair however regrettable the present loss of life may be. In spite of the natural anxiety which these air blasts cause to those responsible for the safety of the mine and the workers, there is a general feeling of hopefulness that the dangers associated with them will be materially avoided or reduced with the determined efforts that are being made to combat them.

District Funds.

45. The receipts under all heads of District Funds during the year were approximately Rs. 12,26,313, and

including the opening balance of Rs. 4,75,024, amounted to Rs. 17,01,337. The total expenditure was nearly Rs. 11,54,547, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,46,790 at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 5,21,021 was spent on Public Works, Rs. 2,64,322 on public health, safety and convenience which included medical relief and sanitation, and the balance towards establishment and other charges.

Local Funds General.

46. The income under this head amounted to Rs. 1,77,233 approximately and, including the opening balance of Rs. 1,74,241, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,51,474. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,36,764. There thus remained to the credit of the funds at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 2,14,710.

Municipal Boards.

47. The receipts under Municipal Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 10,17,540 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,98,190, of which Rs. 2,10,505 was spent on Public Works, Rs. 2,10,144 on Conservancy, and the remainder under other heads.

48. The towns of Birur and Chintamani were notified as permanent municipalities under the Municipal Regulation, the number of local areas so notified being 34 up to the end of the year 1912-13. The constitution of the Municipal Councils for Channapatna, Siddlaghatta, Chikballapur and Chintamani newly brought under the Municipal Regulation, was sanctioned during the year. Out of 89 municipalities in the State, 33 had Municipal Councils constituted under the Regulation at the end of the year. General elections were held in 11 municipalities and 69 Municipal Councillors were elected.

49. The draft Municipal Account Manual, prepared under the supervision of the Comptroller, has been approved by Government. Such of the rules and forms in the Manual as are of general applicability have been ordered to be translated into Kannada and printed as a separate Manual.

Muzrai.

50. Seventy-two buildings connected with Muzrai Institutions were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 39,577, of which Rs. 25,057 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and contributions from the devotees interested, and the balance of Rs. 14,520 was contributed by the State. A sum of Rs. 4,500 was invested during the year by a private individual at the favourable rate of 4% interest allowed for charitable purposes, thus bringing the total of such deposits to Rs. 2,49,600.

The Government Press and Stationery Departments.

51. The Press and Stationery Departments continued to be efficiently managed. There was a small decrease of about Rs. 8,000 in expenditure in the Press as compared with the previous year, the figures having been a lakh and sixteen thousand as against a lakh and twenty-four thousand. In the Stationery Department, the purchases for the year amounted to Rs. 1,02,000 including English and Indian papers and other articles, this amount being Rs. 8,000 in excess of the previous year. The additional cost was necessitated by the supply which had to be made to the newly created departments and to the increased demands of existing departments.

52. With a view to meet the growing requirements of the Press, and to provide suitable accommodation for the Stamp Manufactory which is in the charge of the Superintendent of the Press, the construction of an additional block of buildings to adjoin the present Press and Stationery buildings has been sanctioned at a cost of nearly Rs. 20,000. The buildings are approaching completion.

Government Gardens and Horticulture.

53. The Government Gardens in the State were maintained in an efficient condition during the year. A scheme for the extension and improvement of the Cubbon Park has been sanctioned, and work has been taken in hand. The seed depôt and the newly-opened fumigatorium in the Lal-Bagh did useful work. The introduction and cultivation of industrial plants, such as camphor, rubber, tan-oil and dye-yielding plants, and fibres continued to receive attention.

Archæology.

54. The number of new records copied during the year was 290, excluding inscriptions on temple bells, vessels, etc., which numbered 74. Among the epigraphical discoveries of the year, the inscriptions found on the rock to the west of Lakkidone at Sravanabelagola which go back to the 9th and 10th centuries are of some interest and importance. The Jaina epitaphs found at Ankanatapura near Hole-Narsipur, which may be assigned to the 10th century, afford evidence of the place having once been a great Jain Settlement.

55. Among the important manuscripts examined during the year were (1) Jinendra Kalyanabhyudaya by Ayyapparaya, a Sanskrit work treating of the mode of worshipping Jina and completed in A. D. 1319 at Ekasilanagara (*i.e.*, Warangal), in Rudrakumara's kingdom (2) Ramanujasidharta Vijaya, a philosophical work in Sanskrit criticising Vyasathirtha's Chandrika and written in the

17th century by a Swami of the Alagiyamanavalamatha of Kanchi known as Ramayajamatri Ramanujamuni and (3) Chandraprabha Charitre, a Kannada work in the Sangatya metre, giving an account of Chandraprabha, one of the Thirthankaras and written in 1578 A.D. by Doddanna, who belonged to Nittur in the Hoyasala country.

Meteorology.

56. The four Meteorological Observatories in Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug continued to maintain accurate records of observations. For the measurement of rainfall, 220 rain-gauge stations were maintained and properly worked in the State. It will be one of the duties of the Meteorological Observer in future to make a more detailed study of the Meteorological conditions of the State and keep Government informed of the seasonal conditions, by means of periodical reports.

Ethnographic Survey.

57. Out of about 50 monographs, in all, on the several castes in Mysore which were intended to be published, 30 have up to now been printed and published, of which 5 were done during the year under review. It is intended to publish all the monographs in a final volume, with illustrations and an introduction bearing on the ethnography of the State. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned towards the cost of illustrations in the volume.

Museum.

58. The Museum continued to maintain its popularity during the year. 385,521 persons visited the institutions, being an increase of 43,175 over the number of the previous year.

Census.

59. The work connected with the Census of 1911 is almost completed, only the printing of a small portion of the village Population Tables remaining to be done. With a view to direct attention to the more salient features of the recent Census and to enable the ordinary reader to readily obtain information relating to vital statistics without recourse to the bulky volumes of the Census Report, "A Brief Summary of the Mysore Census, 1911" has been published.

M. VISVESVARAYA,

Dewan of Mysore.